

4412 (1) MAIDSTONE

BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE.



# ANNUAL REPORT

for  
1933

on the  
HEALTH OF MAIDSTONE

by the  
Medical Officer of Health.

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P. JACOB GAFFIKIN, M.C.,  
M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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Medical Officer to the Education Authority for the  
Borough of Maidstone.

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# BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE.

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## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1933.

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*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of  
Maidstone.*

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the Borough of Maidstone for the year 1933.

The health of the Borough has been good and though the incidence of infectious disease has exceeded that recorded in 1932, the Town has been free from any visitation of epidemic prevalence. The death-rate has been low and the infantile death-rate of 30.8, which is the lowest recorded for many years, may be regarded as a justifiable cause for satisfaction, and as evidence of the success of the measures taken to secure healthy conditions in the Borough.

In the provision of housing accommodation for the workers, Maidstone has shown great enterprise and, notwithstanding the criticisms that have been made, we can congratulate ourselves on being in the forefront in the matter of improving or abolishing unfit houses.

I feel that I must record my regret at the retirement from the Corporation of Alderman F. G. Laurence, J.P., whose combination of the Chairmanships of the Health, Maternity and Child Welfare and Education Committees was of such value and to whom I should like to express my gratitude for the help and consideration he has always given me.

May I again thank the Corporation, the Health Committee and my official colleagues, for the assistance I have received during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. JACOB GAFFIKIN.

MAIDSTONE,  
18th June, 1933.

# BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE.

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1933-1934.

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### Chairman.

Councillor F. R. CONNOR, J.P.

### Vice-Chairman.

Councillor J. A. GIBB, M.D.

### Members.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman W. DAY, J.P.)

Alderman A. T. EPPS, J.P.

„ W. H. MARTIN, J.P.

Councillor J. HILLIER FRENCH, J.P. Councillor S. J. LYLE.

„ W. DAY.

„ F. J. SHRUBSOLE.

„ T. HUNTER.

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## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1933-1934.

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### Chairman.

Councillor F. R. CONNOR, J.P.

### Vice-Chairman.

Councillor J. A. GIBB, M.D.

### Members.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN W. DAY, J.P.)

Alderman A. T. EPPS, J.P.

„ W. H. MARTIN, J.P.

Councillor J. HILLIER FRENCH, J.P. Councillor F. J. SHRUBSOLE.

„ W. DAY.

Dr. E. GRACE GARRATT

„ T. HUNTER.

Mrs. B. W. HAYNES.

„ S. J. LYLE.

Mrs. H. J. RING.

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

P. JACOB GAFFIKIN, M.C., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

C. PYE OLIVER, Junr., B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.),  
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

W. A. N. Baker, M.C., A.R.S.I.,  
Cert. Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors.

G. S. Adams, A.R.S.I., Cert. Inspector of Meat and other Foods.  
F. W. Drury, A.R.S.I., Cert. Inspector of Meat and other Foods  
(Resigned 31/8/33).

Health Visitor.

Miss M. E. Heckles—Certificate of the Central Midwives  
Board; Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Health  
Visitors; Children's Certificate, State Registration for General  
Part of Regulations.

Public Analyst.

E. M. Hawkins, Canterbury, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Veterinary Officer.

C. Crowhurst, M.R.C.V.S.

Matron of Sanatorium.

Miss B. Lake.

Clerks.

H. H. Moule.

S. V. Carr (Appointed 30/8/33.)

## SECTION A.

### Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

AREA.—4,104 acres.

POPULATION :—CENSUS 1921—37,448.

„ 1931—42,259.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, 1933—42,800.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (end of 1933) ACCORDING TO RATE  
BOOKS, 10,380.

RATEABLE VALUE £360,109.

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE—£1,450.

The geological features and climatic conditions of the area have been commented upon in many previous reports and from year to year there is no alteration to record. The occupations of the inhabitants are, in the main, the same as in previous years, though the production of canned fruit and vegetables is a new and growing industry.

But it is in the mixture of the various types, which were formerly so markedly localised, that the recent years have shown a change all over the country. The greater facilities for travelling and the tendency to wander to fresh districts in search of employment has resulted in a mingling of the local types and races and, just as broadcasting is banishing the local dialects and accents and inflicting a standardised language upon us, so this period of unemployment, aided by modern transport, seems likely to produce a standard type of Englishman, a mixture of several races and all the Counties, in place of the distinct local types which have persisted for generations. This feature of our own time and the post-war days has been particularly noticeable in Maidstone, where I now find in the schools, children whose parents have come from the North, the Midlands, the West of England and the Welsh valleys, drawn to Kent by the hope of employment.

While the present industrial depression has caused some distress in Maidstone, yet the Borough has not suffered to anything approaching the degree in other parts of the country, or in some of the local villages. The proportion of school children found at medical inspection to be below the average of nutrition in 1933, was only 6·1 % of the total examined and I find that the children who are of poor physique are more frequently the victims of the housing shortage of the past years than of unemployment.



## Extracts from Vital Statistics

### LIVE BIRTHS

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate .....	566	278	288
Illegitimate .....	19	9	10
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population...	13·7		

STILLBIRTHS. .... 18      10      8

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ..... 29·9

DEATHS ... 491      243      248

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population... 11·5

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29 Puerperal sepsis.....	1	1·66
No. 30 other puerperal causes	1	1·66
Total .....	2	3·32

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births..... 30·8

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... 31·8

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births... —

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ..... —

„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)..... 1

„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ..... 3

## SECTION B.

### General Provision of Health Services in the Borough.

#### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These remain as outlined in the report for last year and in previous reports.

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

These are as described in previous years. The St. John's Ambulance Brigade continues to serve the Borough and the surrounding district faithfully and well. During 1933, the new Headquarters of the Maidstone Division, built as a memorial to the late Corps Superintendent, Mr. J. C. Dunk, was opened and is an advantage to the Corps and a benefit to the Town, which are, I feel sure, the two points which would have appealed to Mr. Dunk.

### NURSING IN THE HOME.

The arrangements outlined in previous reports have continued to work satisfactorily.

### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

There have been no additional Maternity and Child Welfare Centres opened during the year, but the attendance at the existing Centres is increasing and it will be necessary to arrange for the attendance of the Medical Officer at the branch Centres every week, instead of fortnightly as at present. At the end of 1933, the Voluntary Association which has conducted the Centres in the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme for many years, informed the Committee that the increase in the work and the growing difficulty of obtaining subscriptions made it impossible to continue on a voluntary basis and a scheme is under consideration whereby the Corporation will assume direct responsibility for the Centres while the voluntary helpers will continue to assist as heretofore.

I would again urge the desirability of making the work of the nurses employed by the Corporation include both health visiting and school work and I hope it will not be long before this re-arrangement is an established fact.

At the beginning of the financial year, in April, 1933, an additional minor ailment clinic was opened in Wheeler Street, to serve the needs of the schools in the North end of the Borough.

The dental and orthopaedic clinics have continued on the lines described in earlier reports and a clinic for orthoptics, for the treatment of squint, is now available at the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital.

I give below the details of the Infant Welfare work for the year and the results of the School Medical work will be found in the report of the School Medical service.

### HOSPITALS.

The General and Special Hospitals available in the Borough were described in previous reports and during 1933, full use of these hospitals was made. The maternity home at the West Kent General Hospital has, as in previous years, had more applicants than could be received and additional beds are urgently needed. The infectious diseases hospital belonging to the Corporation has been improved in many ways and the equipment has been brought more into accord with requirements. Electric heating for the wards has proved successful in maintaining a steady and sufficient temperature and preventing the condensation of moisture on the walls and floors, which had been a serious

defect. The provision of eubiele wards, for the more efficient and economical isolation of individual cases, would be a great advantage, while there is still a need of accommodation for cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, enteric fever and puerperal fever, or of complicated cases of measles.

#### INFANT WELFARE FIGURES FOR 1933.

No. of first visits paid to the homes of Infants	...	...	515
„ return „ „	...	...	1952
„ return „ „ Children	...	...	5886
„ first visits paid to Ante-Natal Cases	...	...	133
„ return „ „	...	...	120
„ visits <i>re</i> removal, death of child, stillbirth, etc.	...	...	169
Attendances of Mothers at Old Palace	...	...	3918
„ Infants „	...	...	2359
„ Children „	...	...	2192
„ Mothers at Barming	...	...	1035
„ Infants „	...	...	637
„ Children „	...	...	624
„ Mothers at Mangravet	...	...	696
„ Infants „	...	...	389
„ Children „	...	...	527
Medical Inspections at Old Palace	...	...	101
„ Barming	...	...	25
„ Mangravet	...	...	24
Ante-Natal Clinics held	...	...	51
Individual Mothers attending	...	...	146
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	...	...	402
Number of Health Talks given at Old Palace	...	...	13
„ „ „ Barming	...	...	24
„ „ „ Mangravet	...	...	18
Infants and Children seen by Doctor at Old Palace	...	...	2353
„ „ „ Barming	...	...	555
„ „ „ Mangravet	...	...	448
Average Attendance of Infants and Children at Old Palace	45.00		
„ Number seen by Doctor at Old Palace	...	...	23.29
„ Attendance of Infants and Children at Barming	..	25.22	
„ Number seen by Doctor at Barming	...	..	22.20
„ Attendance of Infants and Children at Mangravet	...	19.91	
„ Number seen by Doctor at Mangravet	...	...	18.66
Individual Mothers attending at Old Palace	...	...	391
„ Infants „	...	...	275
„ Children „	...	...	234
„ Mothers „ Barming	...	..	82
„ Infants „	...	...	54
„ Children „	...	...	58
„ Mothers „ Mangravet	...	...	60
„ Infants „	...	...	37
„ Children „	...	...	50

### INFANT WELFARE FIGURES (continued).

Pre-School Clinic Attendances (3-5 years of age) ... ..	136
Individual Children ... ..	80
Average Attendance ... ..	12.36
Cooking Classes held ... ..	12
Attendance of Mothers ... ..	124
Individual Mothers ... ..	17
Sewing Classes held .. ...	17
Attendance of Mothers ... ..	114
Individual Mothers... ..	12

### MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

There are ten midwives practising in the Borough and these are under the supervision of the County Medical Officer. They are not employed or subsidised by the local authority.

The Maternity Ward at the West Kent General Hospital provides two beds for the cases sent from the Maternity Centre. This number of beds is quite insufficient for the needs of the Borough and should be increased but the financial aspect of the problem is one which requires much consideration. An ante-natal clinic is held weekly at the Old Palace and the supply of milk for necessitous expectant mothers has been continued as before.

The statistical details of the working of the maternity home at the West Kent General Hospital will be found in Table III.

### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

There have been no new developments during the past year.

### HEALTH VISITORS.

The scheme of health visiting has remained as outlined in last year's report, but I am still hoping that it will be possible to arrange for the combination of the duties of School Nurse and Health Visitor.

### INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

(Under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.)

The duties of Visitor under this Act are carried out by the Borough Health Visitor and there has been an improvement in the supervision of the foster-children in the Borough. In the early part of 1933, the necessity for compliance with the Act was advertised in the local papers and this had a beneficial result. The details of the administration of Part I of Children Act, 1908, are set out in the following table:—

## Administration of Part I. of the Children Act, 1908.

(a) Number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register at the end of the year ... ..		42
(28 actually receiving children)		
(b) Number of children on the Register:—		
(i.) at the end of the year .....		30
(ii.) who died during the year ..		1
(iii.) on whom inquests were held during the year...		—
(c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors holding appointments under Section 2(2) at the end of the year who were:—		
(i.) Health Visitors...		1
(ii.) Female, other than Health Visitors .....		—
(iii.) Male .....		—
(d) Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of Visitors under (c) above) or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to section 2 (2) ... ..		
		—
(e) Proceedings taken during the year:—		
No. of Cases.	Section of Act under which taken.	
—	—	
(f) Number of cases in which the local authority has given a sanction during the year:—		
(i.) Under (a) of Section 3 ... ..		—
(ii.) Under (b) of Section 3 ... ..		—
(iii.) Under (c) of Section 3 ... ..		—
(g) Number of orders obtained during the year:—		
	<i>From a Justice.</i>	<i>From the Local Authority.</i>
(i.) Under (a) of Section 5 (1) ... ..	—	
(ii.) Under (b) of Section 5 (1) ... ..	—	—
(iii.) Under (c) of Section 5 (1) ... ..	—	—

### ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The Orthopædic Clinic at the West Kent General Hospital, under the charge of Mr. Alan Todd, M.S., F.R.C.S., continues its excellent work. One of the Borough nurses attends at the Clinic with the cases referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and from the School Medical Department. Cases requiring residential treatment, if of school age, are sent to residential special schools by the Education Committee.

## SECTION C.

### Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

#### WATER.

The public water supply provided by the Maidstone Waterworks Company has continued to be satisfactory. As in previous years, regular analyses of the water from the various sources have been

made and these are given in detail later in the report. A summary of the results during 1933 is given below, all results are stated in grains per gallon.

Average results, 1933.	BOARLEY.	COSSINGTON.	FORSTAL.	EWELL.
Total Solid Residue ... ..	24.8	21.7	40.0	26.4
Chlorine ... ..	1.67	1.48	2.67	2.20
Nitrogen (Nitric) ... ..	0.38	0.19	0.24	0.36
Nitrogen (Nitrous) ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ammoniacal Ammonia ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0004
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Iron ... ..	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03
Oxygen absorbed ( $\frac{1}{4}$ hour at 80° F.)	0.007	0.006	0.005	0.006
" " (4 hours at 80° F.)	0.013	0.012	0.014	0.015
Total Hardness ... ..	16.5	16.5	22.5	15.8

The gathering grounds, springs and reservoirs are patrolled daily by an employee of the Company. These works and the pumping station, etc., have been inspected by myself, in company with the County Medical Officer, Professor Eyre and the Engineer, Mr. Harden. At each inspection, the grounds were found to be in an eminently satisfactory condition. The reservoirs are well protected and the pumping station and bore were also in a most commendable state. The Company's bacteriologist has made regular examinations while I have had independent bacteriological analyses carried out, the results of which are very satisfactory. A summary of the bacteriological examinations will be found in the appendix to this report.

In order to ensure that there would not be any need to restrict supplies, it was decided in 1933, to augment the supply available by taking into use the water from the source at Ewell. Before this water was added to the public supply, I arranged for bacteriological examinations of the water and, as the results of the examinations showed a possibility of contamination, in order that there could be no risk in using this water, the Water Company installed plant for the sterilisation of the water by the addition of the requisite amount of chlorine. This has proved very satisfactory and repeated examinations of the water have been made but no further evidence of contamination has been found. Samples have been taken for examination at a point before the chlorine is added and, since the first samples, have been perfectly satisfactory. The addition of the chlorine therefore serves to make security doubly sure and to eliminate the possibility of risk in the use of this water.



## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

During the year under review there have been no alterations of the sewers and sewage disposal plant and the only extension of the sewer system of the Borough carried out during the year was the laying of further sewers for the drainage of the Corporation's houses on the Ringlestone Estate.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

As stated in previous reports, the River Medway has been subject to serious pollution. During the year, analyses of trade effluents which were being discharged into the river were made and the industrial firms concerned were urged to effect improvement. These firms are all anxious to secure that the river shall not suffer from avoidable pollution, but it is also important that the industries of the town shall not be hampered and handicapped by unjustifiable restrictions. On one occasion, heavy mortality occurred among the fish in the river and this was found to be due to a rapid reduction of the oxygen content of the water. I am glad to say that there is some reduction in the amount of polluting matter escaping from the works on the banks of the river, but there is still room for improvement both in the amount of pollution occurring in the Borough area and in that arising in the higher reaches of the Medway. The adoption of an "Impurity figure," above which effluents should be regarded as unfit to be discharged into the river, was determined upon by the Corporation during the year, and this gives a definite standard for the various firms to aim at and has the further advantage of being more easily comprehended by the layman than a series of figures from quantitative analyses.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The approximate number of premises equipped with each type of sanitary convenience is as follows:—

W.C's into drainage system	...	...	10,380
W.C's into cesspools	...	...	41
Earth closets or privy middens	...	..	4
Pail closets	...	...	56

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The arrangements for public cleansing and the disposal of refuse have been continued on the lines set out in last year's report. The separation and incineration plant which was opened in November 1932, has proved very satisfactory. The whole refuse of the Borough can be dealt with and any probable extension or growth of the district to be served has been provided for.

**Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**

(Factories, Work-shops and Work-places.)

I give below the table showing number of inspections of factories and work-shops, with the number of defects found, the action taken and the result.

## Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

### 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.  (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories..... (Including Factory Laundries).	81	2	—
Workshops..... (Including Workshop Laundries).	93	4	—
Workplaces .....	7	—	—
(Other than Outworkers' premises).			
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>

### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS.  (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts: *				
Want of Cleanliness.....	1	1	—	—
Want of Ventilation.....	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .....	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage Floors.....	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances .....	1	1	—	—
Sanitary				
Accommo- { Insufficient .....	2	2	—	—
dation. { Unsuitable or Defective ..	2	2	—	—
{ Not Separate for Sexes ..	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts:—				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bake- house (s. 101).....	—	—	—	—
Other Offences .....	—	—	—	—
(Excluding Offences relating to the out- work and Offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921.)				
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

\* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.



### **Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.**

The following premises are controlled by Bye-Laws and Regulations :—

Common Lodging Houses .....	7
Slaughter Houses .....	17
Houses let in Lodgings .....	4
Cowsheds .....	9
Dairies and Milkshops .....	36
By-Products Factory bone boiler, fat and tallow melter) .....	1

There has been some difficulty in the prevention of overcrowding in the houses let in lodgings and the Bye-laws for dealing with these are not adequate. The Bye-products factory mentioned above has been the subject of prolonged negotiation with the owners of the property, and there is a hope that some improvement will result.

### **Smoke Abatement.**

During the year, observation has been kept at various times on factory chimneys, and, where necessary, the owners of the owners of the factories have been interviewed with the object of securing a diminution of the nuisance caused by the emission of black smoke.

### **Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.**

There are four premises in the Borough in which rag flock is used and inspections of these are made at regular intervals. In one case, where flock not of the required standard of cleanliness was found to be used, prosecution was ordered by the Council and a conviction obtained.

I give below the tabular report of the work of the sanitary inspection of the district, which has been furnished by the Sanitary Inspector.

# Sanitary Inspection of the Area

## TABLE OF WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed .....	15
Bakelhouse inspections.....	69
Chimneys repaired .....	15
Cement sinks removed and glazed provided .....	32
Cooking Stoves renewed or repaired .....	30
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops inspections .....	79
Common Lodging House inspections .....	39
Coppers repaired .....	21
Drains cleansed on complaint or by flushing staff .....	4691
,, choked and cleansed .....	467
,, tested with smoke .....	316
,, " water.....	27
,, inspection chambers provided .....	8
,, " airtight covers provided .....	22
Stoneware drains laid .....	827 ft.
Iron " " .....	123 ft.
Drains trapped from sewer and ventilated .....	1
Dustbins provided.....	75
Factory, workshop, workplace and outworkers' premises inspected .....	181
Fresh air inlets provided.....	13
Houses, cement floors provided in cellars.....	—
,, floors to living-rooms provided or repaired .....	59
,, shooting or guttering repaired or renewed .....	40
,, roofs repaired .....	96
,, No. of rooms where dirty or loose paper has been removed and walls and ceilings repaired and dis-tempered .....	230
,, walls made dry by insertion of damp course or other method.....	68
Inquiries into cases of Infectious Diseases.....	184
Inspection of houses on complaint or otherwise .....	326
,, of work in progress .....	2192
Miscellaneous defects remedied .....	142
Outbuildings or Washhouses repaired or rebuilt .....	16
Overcrowding abated .....	20
Poultry or animals removed .....	1
Schools inspected .....	9
Sink or other waste pipes removed, disconnected or trapped .....	40
Sinks, new channels provided or repaired .....	7
Slaughterhouse inspections.....	872
Stairs repaired .....	14
Strainers provided to gullies .....	26
Tippers repaired, renewed or cleansed .....	4
Walls and ceilings repaired .....	2
W.C.'s, additional, provided .....	5
,, flushing apparatus provided or repaired .....	35
,, new pans and traps provided .....	25
,, structural defects remedied .....	36
Window sashes hung so as to open full size and cords renewed .....	54
Yard pavement repaired or provided in connection with houses .....	15
Preliminary Notices served .....	246
Statutory Notices served .....	114
Stoneware gullies provided.....	22
Drains reconstructed .....	18
Window frames repaired.....	65
Grates renewed or repaired.....	13
Brickwork joints repaired .....	16

## Schools.

There are in the Borough, 18 Public Elementary Schools or Departments, with an average school roll during 1933 of 5,366.

The school buildings are for the most part of an excellent type and during the year St. Francis' R.C. School was re-built and extended. The new school is a great improvement on the old premises and is one of which the Managers may be proud. The school building at St. Paul's C.E. School is old and unsatisfactory and this school will in the near future be replaced by a new school to be built by the Education Authority.

The water supply of all the schools is taken from the mains of the Maidstone Water Company and all the schools are connected with the town sewer system, with the exception of Willington School, where chemical closets have been provided and have proved very satisfactory.

School closure was not necessary during 1933, though during the summer months there was a considerable amount of scarlet fever. The disease was of a mild type and persisted for many weeks, with no particular heavy incidence in any one week. I am sure that, far from helping to control such outbreaks, school closure is only a hindrance and a means of increasing the incidence. The growth of a more active conscience among parents in the matter of keeping contacts from mixing with other children, in the parks, the cinemas and children's fêtes, is one of the most needed aids to the control of infection.

The Junior Technical School and the Maidstone Boys' Grammar School are satisfactorily housed, but I have again to draw attention to the unsatisfactory and crowded conditions which obtain at the Grammar School for Girls. I have commented on this state of affairs in my Report for 1931 and 1932, but the new school building which has been proposed seems to rest at that stage. The provision of this new school is urgently required and should not be delayed.

## SECTION D.

**Housing.**

The houses in the Borough vary considerably in type in the different parts of the town. The newer parts of the town are made up of houses of modern type and construction, while the older parts contain much property which, though of solid and lasting construction, require re-conditioning and improvement.

During the past year 202 new houses have been erected in the Borough. Of these 190 were built by private builders and 12 were erected by the Corporation under the 1924 Housing Act. It is interesting to note the following figures :—

Average increase in the number of inhabited houses,

1901 to 1911	average 65	per annum.
1911 to 1921	„ 87·4	„ „
1921 to 1931	„ 177·8	„ „

so that the figure of 202 for the past year is above the average even of the last decade and the discontinuance of the subsidy has not resulted in any reduction in the number of houses, but rather in an increase.

There is still a certain number of cases of overcrowding, 26 such cases having been discovered during the year, while 11 cases of overcrowding were dealt with by being allotted Corporation houses, two overcrowded families removed to other houses, and two removed from the district.

The following statistical table dealing with housing has been prepared in accordance with the instructions in Circular 1346 of the Ministry of Health and is set out in the form required.

## Housing Statistics.

### I. —Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	510
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	510
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	61
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	61
(3) (a) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation... ..	5
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	450

### II.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	252
--	-----

### III.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

#### A.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 17, 18 AND 23 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners ... ..	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	1

#### B.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	111
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners ... ..	119
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	—

#### C.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 19 AND 21 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	19

#### D.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 20 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1930.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. ..	—

## SECTION E.

## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

These have been inspected regularly and are kept in a sanitary condition; During the year 1933, 79 inspections were made, and 44 samples of milk were taken.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The Slaughter-houses in the Borough comprise 13 registered slaughter-houses and four licensed slaughter-houses. These are inspected regularly for cleanliness etc., and are also visited when slaughtering is in progress for the inspection of meat. During 1933, 872 inspections were made, but this number of slaughter-houses, which are often in use at the same time, makes it impossible to secure the inspection of all the meat killed in the Borough. There is need for a public abattoir in Maidstone where inspection of all carcases killed for food in the Borough could be ensured and and I hope that it will be possible to obtain this improvement.

During the year, a total of 3,613 lbs. of different kinds of food which were found to be unfit for consumption, have been surrendered and destroyed, including the following:—

Fish ... ..	248 lbs.
Tinned foods. ... ..	2,787 lbs.
Pigs. ... ..	2
Pig heads ... ..	47
Livers ... ..	7
Rabbits ... ..	9
Kit of crabs ... ..	1

## ADULTERATION Etc.

Samples of various articles as shown in the following list were taken and examined with the results as given below:—

Article.	Number.	Number Genuine.	Article.	Number.	Number Genuine.
Milk .....	44	33	Zinc Ointment...	1	1
Butter. ... ..	2	2	Olive Oil .....	2	2
Margarine .....	3	3	Sponge Cakes ...	2	2
Certified Milk ...	10	10	Cinnamon .....	1	1
Sausages .....	5	5	Mustard .....	1	1
Cream . ... .	3	3	Vinegar.....	1	1
Boric Acid ...	1	1	Cod Liver Oil ...	1	1
Borax .....	1	1	Camphorated Oil	1	1
Iodine .....	1	1	Sardines... ..	5	2
Epsom Salts ..	1	1			
				86	72



## PROSECUTIONS.

During the year three prosecutions were ordered by the Council in cases where samples of milk taken were found to be deficient in fat or cream. One sample showed a deficiency of 29·6% one 16%, and the third 11%, but in all three the case was dismissed. A prosecution for using rag flock which was not of the required standard of cleanliness was also ordered. In this case, one sample showed chlorine 206 parts per 100,000, and the other 275 parts per 100,000, and a fine of £5 with £2 2s. 0d., costs was imposed.

### CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The chemical examination of food is carried out by the Public Analyst, Mr. E. M. Hawkins, F.I.C., F.C.S., Canterbury, and bacteriological examinations are made at the County Laboratory.

## SECTION F.

### **Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.**

During 1933, the general health of the inhabitants of the Borough was good and the only point of note was that there was an increased incidence of scarlet fever. This was not confined to Maidstone, but was in agreement with the rest of the country. There were 133 cases notified, of which 127 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. The disease was of a mild type and I attribute to this feature, a considerable share in the long continuation of the outbreak. The incidence of the cases was not particularly heavy in any one week, but several cases were only discovered and admitted at the desquamation stage and I feel confident that there were others which were missed altogether but which contributed to the spread of the disease. Two of the cases have to be reckoned as "Return" cases, during the year.

There were no cases of small-pox notified during the year, but 13 cases of diphtheria were notified, all of which were admitted to hospital. The arrangements by which diphtheria anti-toxin is available for the use of medical practitioners in the Borough are the same as outlined in previous reports, but I have again to record that it is only very occasionally that the serum has been asked for. I should be glad to see this service more freely used by the doctors in the Borough and would urge that the earlier the serum is used, the more valuable is its aid and that it is neither necessary nor wise to wait for laboratory confirmation of the diagnosis before administering anti-toxin.

Twenty-two cases of pneumonia were notified with 19 deaths, but I feel that the notification of pneumonia is not of any great value.

During the year there was a certain amount of sickness variously described as "Influenza" and "Epidemic catarrh," but there was no influenza such as was known in the epidemics of this disease.

The design of the Isolation Hospital is such that the utmost use cannot be made of the accommodation available. The provision of a cubicle block and the adoption of the system of cubicle nursing would allow greater use to be made of the beds and provide hospital treatment for a greater number of infectious diseases. As at present planned, the Isolation Hospital only provides accommodation for scarlet fever and diphtheria and in previous reports I have urged that facilities for the treatment of other infections are very desirable. Measles and whooping cough were prevalent in the Borough during the year and I hope that it will soon be possible to provide hospital accommodation for complicated cases of these diseases.

A report of absence or of exclusion from school on account of actual or suspected disease is sent to the M.O.H. by the Head Teacher concerned. These notifications are of great assistance and are of particular value in the tracing of cases among possible contacts.

No action has been taken during 1933 in the provision of artificial immunisation against infectious diseases.

### Infectious Diseases.

The notifications of infectious diseases made during the year were as follows :—

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	133	127	1
Diphtheria ... ..	13	13	2
Enteric Fever ... .. (including Paratyphoid)	2	2	—
Puerperal Fever... ..	2	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	2	2	1
Pneumonia ... ..	22	8	19
Erysipelas... ..	12	6	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	—
Acute Polio Myelitis .....	3	3	—
Totals ... ..	191	165	24



## DISINFECTION.

The arrangements for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and of infected articles or premises are as detailed in the report for 1932. During 1933, 170 rooms and 3,761 articles were disinfected.

## EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

This service is provided by the County Laboratory and is an increasing advantage to the Borough and the surrounding district. The details of the specimens examined at the Laboratory are set out below :—

Disease for which examination was made.	Results.		Total.
	Positive.	Negative.	
Diphtheria .....	14	289	303
Euteric Fever .....	—	21	21
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	32	235	267
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	2	9
Various ... ..	—	1	1
	53	548	601

## CANCER.

The table of the deaths from malignant disease in Maidstone for the past eight years is as follows :—

	number of deaths.
1928 .....	66
1929 .....	67
1930 .....	53
1931 .....	64
1932 .....	70
1933 .....	59

It will be seen that the number of deaths is fairly constant. No details as to prevalence in any particular organ or among persons of any definite age, sex or occupation group, are available. A branch of the National Radium Centres is now available in Maidstone at the West Kent Hospital and by the linking up of the local hospitals with the specialised hospitals in London, where such encouraging results are being obtained, the prospects of success in the fight against cancer are vastly brighter than ever before.

## PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The treatment of diseases or injuries to the eyes and the prevention of blindness are well provided for in Maidstone at the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital. During 1933 two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified :—

Cases.			Vision Unim- paired.	Vision Im- paired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
2	—	2	2	—	—	—

**Tuberculosis.**

No action was necessary during 1933 in regard to any employee in the milk trade, under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulation, 1925, nor for the compulsory removal to hospital of tuberculous patients, under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

**Tuberculosis.****New Cases and Mortality during the year 1933.**

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1 ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
5 ... ..	—	—	4	3	—	1	—	—
15 ... ..	4	6	—	2	3	3	—	—
25 ... ..	5	4	—	—	8	5	—	—
35 ... ..	3	1	—	—	7	4	—	—
45 ... ..	2	3	2	—	3	2	1	—
55 ... ..	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals ...	15	14	6	7	26	15	2	2

The number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis which had been notified was 45. The number which had not been notified was 7.

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total number of Tuberculosis deaths was thus 16 to 1.

### Analysis of Cases of Notifiable Diseases under Age Groups.

Disease.	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	1	4	8	2	10	68	23	3	8	5	1	—	133
Diphtheria .....	—	—	2	—	—	4	2	3	—	2	—	—	13
Enteric Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	7	5	4	—	22
Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	5	1	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Polio Myelitis	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals.....	4	4	10	3	11	75	25	11	23	14	10	1	191

### Analysis of Deaths of Notifiable Diseases under Age Groups.

Disease.	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total.
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Enteric Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia .....	3	4	...	...	..	2	...	1	2	1	3	3	19
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio Myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	3	4	...	...	...	4	1	1	3	2	3	3	21



TABLE II.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1933. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of Death.					Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes	...	...	...	...	9	1	—	—	10	1	2	1	4	18
{ Small-pox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Convulsions	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
{ Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
{ Enteritis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
{ Gastritis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Syphilis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Rickets	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Premature birth	...	...	...	...	5	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	4
{ Other Causes	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Nett Live Births in the year					{ Legitimate				...	...	...	566		
					{ Illegitimate				...	...	..	19		
Nett Deaths in the year					{ Legitimate				...	...	...	18		
					{ Illegitimate				...	...	...	—		

TABLE III.

ANNUAL STATISTICS RELATING TO MATERNITY HOME FOR YEAR 1933.

(1) Name and address of Institution	Maternity Block, West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone.
(2) Number of Maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds).	2
(3) Number of Maternity cases admitted during the year	48
(4) Average duration of stay	14 days.
(5) Number of cases delivered by— (a) Midwives (b) Doctors	45 3
(6) Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency	Medical Officer visits daily.
(7) Number of cases notified as— (a) Puerperal Fever (b) „ „ Pyrexia*	— —
(8) Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum.	Nil.
(9) Number of Infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution	3
(10) (a) Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum (b) Result of treatment in each case	Nil. —
(11) (a) Number of Maternal deaths (b) Causes of death in each case	Nil. —
(12) (a) Number of Infant Deaths— (i.) Stillborn (ii.) within 10 days of birth (b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable)	2 Nil.

\* i.e. rise of temperature to 100·4° F. for 24 hours or its recurrence within, that period.

TABLE IV.

**Summary of Bacteriological Reports.**  
**Cossington and Forstal (Mixed) Water Supply**  
**(2 Samples).**

Number of Organisms per c.c. capable of growth in 48 hours .....	On Agar at 37.5° C.	On Gelatine at Room Temperature in 4 days.	
	1	Liquefying 0	Total ... 0

**McConkey's Bile Salts Glucose Broth.**

Number of Tests.	Acid and Gas.	Acid.	No Growth.
..... tubes 0.01 c.c. water	—	—	—
Ten    „    0.1 c.c.    „	0	0	10
Ten    „    1.0 c.c.    „	0	2	8
Four   „   10.0 c.c.   „	0	3	1
One    „   50.0 c.c.   „	0	1	0

OTHER TESTS.

B. Coli was absent from 100 c.c's of this water.

B. Enteritidis sporogenes    —

Streptococci    —

TABLE V.

**Summary of Bacteriological Reports.****Boarley Water Supply.**

(1 Sample).

Number of Organisms per c.c. capable of growth in 48 hours... ..	On Agar at 37.5° C.	On Gelatine at Room Temperature in 4 days.	
	0	Liquefying 0	Total .. 0

**McConkey's Bile Salts Glucose Broth.**

Number of Tests.	Acid and Gas.	Acid.	No Growth.
..... tubes 0.01 c.c. water	—	—	—
Ten   ,,   0.1 c.c.   ,,	0	0	10
Ten   ,,   1.0 c.c.   ,,	0	0	10
Four   ,,   10.0 c.c.   ,,	0	3	1
One   ,,   50.0 c.c.   ,,	0	1	0

## OTHER TESTS.

B. Coli was absent from 100 c.c.'s of this water.

B. Enteritidis sporogenes —

Streptococci —



TABLE VI.

**Summary of Bacteriological Reports.****Ewell Water Supply.**

(13 Samples).

	On Agar at 37.5° C.	On Gelatine at Room Temperature in 4 days.	
Number of Organisms per c.c. capable of growth in 48 hours... ..	20	Liquefying 14	Total ... 49

**McConkey's Bile Salts Glucose Broth.**

Number of Tests.	Acid and Gas.	Acid.	No Growth.
..... tubes 0.01 c.c. water	—	—	—
Ten „ 0.1 c.c. „	2	0	8
Ten „ 1.0 c.c. „	5	1	4
Four „ 10.0 c.c. „	3	0	1
One „ 50.0 c.c. „	1	0	0

**OTHER TESTS.**

B. Coli was absent from 100 c.c.'s of this water.

B. Enteritidis sporogenes —

Streptococci —

**TABLE VII.**  
**Boarley Water Supply.**

Date of Analysis.	Ammonia.		Total Solid Residue.	Chlorine.	Oxygen Absorbed.		Nitrogen.		Total Hardness.	Iron.
	Ammoniacal.	Albuminoid.			4 hour at 800 F.	4 hours at 800 F.	Nitric.	Nitrous.		
18.1.33.	0.0004	0.00	26.2	1.55	0.005	0.010	0.42	0.00	17.0	0.00
15.2.33.	0.00	0.00	21.6	1.65	0.011	0.016	0.34	0.00	17.2	0.01
15.3.33.	0.00	0.00	24.8	1.65	0.011	0.016	0.38	0.00	17.2	0.01
12.4.33.	0.00	0.00	25.0	1.65	0.013	0.019	0.37	0.00	18.1	0.01
10.5.33.	0.00	0.00	21.6	1.70	0.008	0.011	0.38	0.00	17.2	0.02
7.6.33.	0.00	0.00	24.1	1.70	0.010	0.013	0.40	0.00	16.8	0.03
5.7.33.	0.00	0.00	21.6	1.75	0.002	0.005	0.41	0.00	16.6	0.02
2.8.33.	0.00	0.00	24.4	1.70	0.002	0.010	0.41	0.00	16.0	0.01
30.8.33.	0.00	0.00	23.8	1.65	0.002	0.005	0.38	0.00	15.7	0.00
27.9.33.	0.00	0.00	21.7	1.75	0.008	0.025	0.32	0.00	15.6	0.01
25.10.33.	0.00	0.00	24.8	1.70	0.007	0.014	0.44	0.00	15.1	0.02
22.11.33.	0.00	0.00	24.9	1.60	0.003	0.010	0.35	0.00	15.8	0.01
28.12.33.	0.00	0.00	25.4	1.65	0.006	0.009	0.34	0.00	15.8	0.00
Mean results for 1933.	0.00	0.00	21.8	1.67	0.007	0.013	0.38	0.00	16.5	0.01

All results are stated in grains per gallon.

**TABLE VIII.**  
**Cossington Water Supply.**

Date of Analysis.	Ammonia.		Total Solid Residue.	Chlorine.	Oxygen Absorbed.		Nitrogen.		Hardness.	Iron.
	Ammoniacal.	Albuminoid.			4 hour at 800 F.	4 hours at 800 F.	Nitric.	Nitrous.		
27.1.33.	0.00	0.00	21.0	1.35	0.003	0.008	0.20	0.00	16.0	0.01
15.2.33.	0.00	0.00	21.2	1.50	0.008	0.011	0.16	0.00	16.2	0.00
15.3.33.	0.00	0.00	21.6	1.55	0.003	0.008	0.20	0.00	16.2	0.10
12.4.33.	0.00	0.00	21.2	1.45	0.013	0.016	0.22	0.00	16.2	0.08
10.5.33.	0.00	0.00	21.6	1.50	0.006	0.008	0.25	0.00	16.9	0.07
7.6.33.	0.00	0.00	21.8	1.55	0.003	0.019	0.27	0.00	23.2	0.01
5.7.33.	0.0004	0.00	21.8	1.50	0.005	0.010	0.16	0.00	16.0	0.00
2.8.33.	0.00	0.00	22.2	1.50	0.007	0.015	0.17	0.00	15.6	0.02
30.8.33.	0.00	0.00	21.6	1.50	0.005	0.009	0.14	0.00	15.4	0.01
27.9.33.	0.00	0.00	22.4	1.55	0.004	0.021	0.15	0.00	15.2	0.01
25.10.33.	0.00	0.00	22.2	1.50	0.007	0.011	0.18	0.00	15.1	0.01
25.11.33.	0.00	0.00	22.1	1.45	0.007	0.017	0.21	0.00	15.7	0.01
20.12.33.	0.00	0.00	21.5	1.45	0.009	0.012	0.20	0.00	16.2	0.00
Mean results for 1933.	0.00	0.00	21.7	1.48	0.006	0.012	0.19	0.00	16.5	0.03

All results are stated in grains per gallon.

**TABLE IX.**  
**Forstal Water Supply.**

Date.	Ammonia.		Total Solid Residue.	Chlorine.	Oxygen Absorbed.		Nitrogen.		Total Hardness.	Iron.
	Ammoniacal.	Albuminoid.			4 hour at 80° F.	4 hours at 80° F.	Nitric.	Nitrous.		
27.1.33.	0.00	0.00	40.4	2.55	0.002	0.012	0.18	0.00	24.1	0.00
15.2.33.	0.00	0.00	40.2	2.65	0.003	0.016	0.23	0.00	22.9	0.02
15.3.33.	0.00	0.00	40.2	2.65	0.003	0.016	0.25	0.00	22.5	0.00
12.4.33.	0.00	0.00	39.4	2.65	0.008	0.019	0.27	0.00	22.9	0.00
10.5.33.	0.00	0.00	40.4	2.65	0.003	0.014	0.20	0.00	23.9	0.01
7.6.33.	0.00	0.00	40.4	2.70	0.007	0.010	0.25	0.00	23.2	0.01
5.7.33.	0.00	0.00	40.6	2.70	0.003	0.010	0.24	0.00	22.6	0.01
2.8.33.	0.00	0.00	40.9	2.70	0.007	0.017	0.27	0.00	21.8	0.02
30.8.33.	0.00	0.00	39.3	2.70	0.009	0.018	0.21	0.00	21.4	0.01
27.9.33.	0.00	0.00	38.8	2.70	0.008	0.017	0.22	0.00	21.7	0.02
25.10.33.	0.00	0.00	38.9	2.65	0.007	0.014	0.25	0.00	22.0	0.02
25.11.33.	0.00	0.00	40.2	2.65	0.003	0.011	0.32	0.00	21.8	0.01
20.12.33.	0.00	0.00	39.7	2.70	0.003	0.010	0.26	0.00	22.0	0.00
Mean results for 1933.	0.00	0.00	40.0	2.67	0.005	0.014	0.24	0.00	22.5	0.01

All results are stated in grains per gallon.

**TABLE X.**  
**Ewell Water Supply.**

Date of Analysis.	Ammonia.		Total Solid Residue.	Chlorine.	Oxygen Absorbed.		Nitrogen.		Total Hardness.	Iron.
	Ammoniacal.	Albuminoid.			4 hour at 80° F.	4 hours at 80° F.	Nitric.	Nitrous.		
12.4.33.	0.0004	0.00	23.6	2.25	0.019	0.013	0.41	0.00	17.2	0.00
18.5.33.	0.00	0.00	26.8	2.30	0.003	0.008	0.36	0.00	16.9	0.01
12.6.33.	0.00	0.00	30.4	2.35	0.003	0.010	0.39	0.00	16.9	0.00
5.7.33.	0.00	0.00	27.6	2.30	0.005	0.013	0.33	0.00	17.0	0.01
2.8.33.	0.00	0.00	30.6	2.35	0.003	0.019	0.43	0.00	16.8	0.05
30.8.33.	0.001	0.00	10.8	1.50	0.009	0.018	0.01	0.00	7.2	0.20
27.9.33.	0.00	0.00	27.9	2.25	0.008	0.017	0.38	0.00	16.7	0.02
25.10.33.	0.00	0.00	30.1	2.30	0.009	0.011	0.41	0.00	16.9	0.01
22.11.33.	0.00	0.00	28.8	2.30	0.005	0.027	0.41	0.00	16.2	0.01
20.12.33.	0.00	0.00	27.1	2.30	0.005	0.009	0.39	0.00	15.8	0.01
Mean results for 1933.	0.0004	0.00	26.1	2.20	0.006	0.015	0.36	0.00	15.8	0.03

All results are stated in grains per gallon.

TABLE XI.

Vital Statistics for 1933 and previous years.

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Averages for 10 years	1933
Death-Rate ...	10·6	10·4	9·5	11·2	12·3	10·6	12·6	11·7	11·2	12·2	11·2	11·5
Birth-Rate ...	18·3	15·9	15·9	15·7	15·1	15·9	15·9	16·1	15·2	14·8	15·9	13·7
Infant Mortality Rate	55	52	62	51	39	40	50	58	47	51	51	31
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·77	·92	·68	·82	·74	·59	·81	·96	·76	·63	·77	·96
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·23	·15	·15	·19	·25	·17	·20	·25	·17	·21	·20	·09
Diphtheria ...	·03	·08	·03	—	·02	·02	·07	—	·07	·07	·04	·05
Scarlet Fever ...	—	·03	·03	—	·05	·07	—	—	—	—	·02	·02

TABLE XII.

### Birth-Rates, Death-Rates and Analysis of Mortality in the year 1933.

(The rates of England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1933, as also have the rates for the Borough of Maidstone, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations to the middle of 1932. The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population, but for London, Maidstone and the towns to civilians only).

	Rate per 1,000 population.		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 population.										Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All causes.	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	Total deaths under one year	
England and Wales	14.4	0.62	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.57	0.54	7.1	64	
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14.4	0.67	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.55	0.49	9.4	67	
126 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	14.5	0.63	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.53	0.44	4.9	56	
London ... ..	13.2	0.45	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.51	0.58	11.6	59	
Maidstone ... ..	13.7	0.42	11.5	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.51	0.28	5.1	31	

The maternal mortality rates are as follows:—

		Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
per 1,000 Live Births.	(England and Wales	...	1.79	2.63
	(Maidstone ... ..	...	1.71	3.42
per 1,000 Total Births.	(England and Wales	...	1.71	2.52
	(Maidstone ... ..	...	1.66	3.32

TABLE XIII.

**List of Articles and Rooms Disinfected  
during 1933.**

Month.	Blankets.	Sheets.	Counterpanes.	Mattresses.	Pillows.	Bolsters.	Curtains.	Bed-chair Cushions.	Beds.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.	Rooms.
January ...	38	36	13	35	32	10	—	6	4	45	219	11
February ...	73	36	14	61	69	14	39	27	13	117	463	13
March ...	50	32	15	39	35	12	36	15	9	109	352	17
April ...	52	42	16	63	39	19	52	6	11	120	420	13
May ...	38	48	15	21	31	14	51	5	11	109	343	17
June ...	56	52	20	33	33	19	32	—	14	124	383	23
July ...	59	65	24	29	50	25	67	—	17	102	438	25
August ...	30	35	11	35	19	9	24	3	9	66	241	13
September	14	15	5	31	13	7	10	—	6	41	142	7
October ...	45	34	13	38	40	13	30	—	15	99	327	15
November...	21	13	6	23	11	5	16	—	5	89	189	7
December ...	32	28	11	32	23	11	28	—	8	71	244	9
Totals ...	508	436	163	410	395	158	385	62	122	1092	3761	170

## METEOROLOGY.

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The detail of meteorological observations is set forth in Table XIV.

The mean reading of the barometer for the year is 29·77, the highest monthly mean being for December 30·03, and the lowest for June 29·54.

The hottest month was July, giving a mean of the maximum readings of the thermometer in the shade of 76°, and the mean of the minimum readings of 56°, while the coldest month was December, with a mean of the maximum readings of 36° and a mean of the minimum readings of 28°.

The prevailing winds were S.W., there being 75 days on which the wind was in this quarter.

The total rain-fall for the year was 21·46 inches, the heaviest amount falling in July, viz., 3·41 inches, while during December the amount registered was only ·71 inches, this being the driest month of the year.

There were 155 days in the year on which ·01 of an inch or more rain fell.



TABLE XIV.

RECORD OF METEOROLOGY 1933, RELATIVE PROPORTION OF WIND.

(Taken Daily at 9 a.m.)

MONTH.	RELATIVE PROPORTION OF WIND.							
	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.
January ...	—	7	3	4	3	9	4	1
February ...	9	1	3	3	4	7	—	1
March ..	—	2	1	2	10	10	3	3
April ...	—	4	5	4	4	7	1	5
May ...	—	1	9	2	6	6	4	3
June ...	4	3	6	2	7	6	1	1
July ...	—	2	3	2	6	9	3	6
August ...	2	2	6	2	7	5	1	6
September ...	2	7	3	4	5	5	3	1
October ...	1	4	5	1	3	9	3	5
November ..	7	4	11	—	5	—	1	2
December .	2	3	4	2	7	2	11	—
Totals ...	27	40	59	28	67	75	35	34

MONTH.	Average Barometer.	Average Thermo- meter (Max.).	Average Thermo- meter (Min.).	RAINFALL.	No. of DAYS ON WHICH '01 FELL.
January ...	29.99	39	30	1.80	15
February ...	29.79	43	33	1.74	15
March ...	29.76	52	35	2.28	13
April ...	29.91	58	37	1.08	7
May ...	29.72	65	45	1.98	16
June ...	29.51	72	50	1.34	13
July ...	29.66	76	56	3.41	14
August ...	29.67	75	54	.73	6
September ..	29.71	67	50	3.08	13
October ...	29.67	56	43	1.69	20
November ...	29.73	45	39	1.62	16
December ..	30.03	36	28	.71	7
Averages & Totals for the Year .....	29.77	57	42	21.46	155

## BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

Population (estimated 1933)	...	...	...	...	42,800
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	...	...	...	...	8,172
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1933) according to					
Rate Books	...	...	...	...	10,380
Average Number of Persons per House (1921)	...	...	...	...	4·6
Average Number of Persons per House (1933)	..	...	...	...	4·1
Area...	{ East Maidstone, 2,115 acres } { West       ,,   1,989   ,,   }				4,104 acres
Density	...	...	...	...	10·4 persons per acre
Annual Birth Rate	...	...	per 1,000 population	...	13·7
Annual Death Rate	...	...	,,	,,	11·5
Phthisis Death Rate	...	...	,,	,,	·96
Other Tuberculous Diseases Death Rate	..	..	,,	,,	·09
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births	...	...	...	...	30·8
Live Births	{ Males, 287 } { Females, 298 }				585
Deaths	{ Males, 243 } { Females, 248 }				491
Excess of Births over Deaths	...	..	...	...	94

Elevation.—The population reside at a mean elevation of 70 feet above sea level, ranging from 20 to 250 feet.





